The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 60 of Vol. VII.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No. 683]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1799. [TEN CENTS SINGLE.]

Notice.

On the Second Wednesday in December next,

Will be offered for SALE,

To the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, before the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5920 acres of Land

In the county of Bedford, and situated on the branches of Staunton river and Goose creek.

ALSO,

1140 acres of Land,

In three separate tracts, lying in Pittsylvania county, on the south side of Staunton river. It is said there is a valuable Copper Mine on some part of the last mentioned land. The Bedford tract lies within twenty two miles, the Pittsylvania within twenty six miles of Lynchburg.—The aforesaid lands are a part of the estate of the late Jacob Rubsamen, and pursuant to a power delegated by him in his will to his executors, are offered for sale by the subscriber.

Thomas Banks,

Surviving acting Executor of Jacob Rubsamen.

Manchester, 26th Oct 1799. tds†

Notice.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

Taylor,

FROM New York, respectfully informs the citizens of this Commonwealth, that he will commence business on Monday the 7th of October, at a house near Mr. Bowler's Tavern, where all business in his line will be carried on in a manner which he hopes will give general satisfaction ——Fashion of the seasons will be particularly attended to.

Richmond, Oct. 4th, 1799.

This day is Published

By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, *Jun.*

And for Sale at his Printing Office, a few doors above Bowler's Tavern,

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For 1800.

☞ Great allowance made to wholesale purchasers.

October 21, 1799.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Charlotte county, the 24th of March last, a likely negro woman named

NANCY:

About 28 or 30 years of age, large and lusty—had on when she went away a striped calico gown, a green durants skirth, a blue cloak, linen cap, and a broad-brim hat. Her teeth are remarkably wide apart before. She was raised near Charles City courthouse, the property of one Mr. Harwood; she afterwards belonged to a Capt. David Holloway, in the city of Richmond; she was also the property of one Mr. Jacob Abrahams in said city, who sold her to one Mr. Dejarnatt, of whom I purchased her. It is likely she may be about Richmond, as she lived there a considerable time, and is generally acquainted there.—Any one that will deliver me the said Nancy shall receive the above reward, or by giving me such information that I get her again, shall be generously rewarded for their trouble by

James Brooks.

November 1st, 1799.

Louis A. Dupuy,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, that several persons wishing him to open a School in this season of the year, and alter the usual days of attendance; he will, to accommodate every one, open his DANCING SCHOOL on Thursday next, the 7th of November, at Col. Goodall's.

Days of attendance, (at the usual hours) on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, of every other week.

Richmond, November 4.

German Linen.

A Consignment of 8 Bales

German Oznaburgs,

FOR SALE,

Very low for CASH, or good old TOBACCO

James Thompson.

Richmond, Nov. 5, 1799. 3w

Lawyer's Declarations

(Approved forms)

May be had at this Printing-Office

Auction & Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Hooper, two doors below the Eagle Tavern; where they intend carrying on the Auction and Commission Business under the firm of

Vandewall & Mosby.

Any thing committed to them in their line will be received and strictly attended to. Advances in cash will be made if required.

They have on hand for Sale, low for Cash or on 60 or 90 days credit,

Best German Oznaburgs, by bale or piece
Droghedas, by the piece
Brown Irish Linens
India Cottons
Qld Antigua Rum by the Hhd.
Northward ditto by the barrel
Molasses by the Hhd.
Brown Sugar by the Hhd. or Bbl.

Markes Vandewall.
Benjamin Mosby.

Richmond, October 1st, 1799.

N. B. Their stated days of sale are on Wednesdays *and* Fridays. *V. & M*

Thomas Gilliat & James Kirby,

HAVING ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP, UNDER THE FIRM OF

Gilliat & Kirby,

Inform their friends, that they have just received, per the HERCULES, *from* LIVERPOOL, *a large supply of*

Kendal Cottons,
White and Coloured Plains,
Striped and Rose Blankets,
Yarn and Plaid Hose,
Manchester Stuffs, &c.

And are in daily expectation of receiving the remainder of their

WOOLENS,

Per first ship from Liverpool, and a very extensive assortment of

FANCY *and* FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

By the ALEXANDER from London—All of which will be offered for *SALE* on moderate terms, either for Cash or Country Produce, or on a credit of six months.

They have also on hand, a large quantity of best

London bottled Porter,

In casks of six dozen each, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

☞ *NOTICE.*

IT is with much regret that the subscriber should again have occasion to notify those who have been a considerable time delinquent, that it is now impossible for him to grant them any further indulgence: therefore, it is necessary for all those who are in arrears and whose accounts have been long due, to make immediate payment to him, or to Messrs. GILLIAT & KIRBY, whose receipt will be sufficient for the same, or give such security as will be deemed satisfactory —Those who fail to comply with this request, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

Thomas Gilliat.

Richmond, September 18. (tf)

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT

Engravings,

With their KEYS,

[*By JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq.*]

One representing the BATTLE at BUNKER'S HILL and DEATH of Gen. WARREN, June 17, 1775.

The other, the DEATH of Gen. MONTGOMERY, in the ATTACK of QUEBEC, Dec. 1775.

They are in handsome GILT FRAMES—Price *EIGHTY DOLLARS.*

—Where also may be had—

[Price One Dollar, in Boards.]

BURK'S HISTORY

OF THE

Late War in Ireland,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

United Irish Association

From the first meeting at *Belfast*, to the landing of the French at *Kilala.*

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward,

For Stopping the Villain!

RAN away on the 25th of July last, from the subscriber near this city,

George,

a lively stout made mulatto man, 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a conspicuous scar under his left jaw, occasioned by a defective tooth, a large scar on the back of his right hand from the cut of a knife, and a small one inclining obliquely downwards in the middle of his forehead, occasioned by some accident when a child, stutters a little when about to speak, a bushy head of hair, legs rather small from the constant use of boots, and of sulky looks and temper, except when he chooses to force a deceitful smile.—He has served an apprenticeship to the barber's trade, knows a little of shoemaking, and is, when he pleases, a very complete domestic servant. —As he has several times travelled with me into the northern states, it is possible he may obtain a forged certificate of freedom and endeavor to go that way, or towards Kentucky, where his mother and other connexions are in the possession of a Mr. William Holland, whose name he sometimes affects to bear—and this is the more probable, as a short time previous to his departure he possessed himself of the means of travelling by forcing into my desk. If he is caught *out* of the state of Virginia, the above reward will be paid on his delivery to me at this place—if taken in this state and delivered, Fifty Dollars will be paid—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, Thirty Dollars will be allowed. All masters of vessels are cautioned against affording the said runaway a conveyance out of the state, and all other persons against harboring, employing or secreting him—as no expence will be spared in a rigorous prosecution of those who do so.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, Virginia, October 28th, 1799 (tf)

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotsylvania County,

HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY THRIVING

Grafted Apple Trees,

For Sale, at Nine Pence each, composed of the following kinds:

New Town Pippin,	Hereford Redstreak	
Spittonburg,	Whitlock's Cheese Apple,	
Rholl's Jennet,	Lewis's do.	
Limbertwigs,	House Apple,	
Pryor's Reds,	Bell do.	
Gloucester White Apple,	Green do.	
Robinson do.	Herndon do.	
Mylum's Pearmain,	Ladies' Favorite,	
Greenings,	May Apple,	Ripen Early.
Hugh's Crabs,	June do	
Lewis's do.	Jack do	
Waugh's do.	Queen do	
Vandivers,	Spice do	

The most pointed attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post, or otherwise, to said STRACHAN, addressed to the care of Mr *Fontaine Maury*, of Fredericksburg, or Mr *John Barrett*, of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said STRACHAN & MAURY will deliver their Trees on the following terms: Within 50 miles of the Nursery, they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place, at their Nursery price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Fredericksburg on the 5th of August, 1799, a negro woman named

BIDDY,

formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Walker, dec. of Richmond—She is pretty well known in that place—She has a husband belonging to Mr. Nicolson, a rope maker by trade—& I suppose she is lurking somewhere about that place———I will give the above reward for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again. If brought home to me in Fredericksburg, I will pay all reasonable expenses, exclusive of the reward. All persons are forwarned harboring her at their peril.

WILLIAM JAMES.

Fredericksburg, Oct. 15, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

MEDICAL BOOKS.

As they are second-hand, and the owner wishes to dispose of them as soon as possible, they will be sold very cheap.

August 13.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between George Nicholas, Esq. of Kentucky, and the hon. Robert G. Harper, Member of Congress, from the district of 96, state of South-Carolina.

(Continued from our paper of Friday last.)

After having mentioned the ineffectual attempt which was made to repeal the alien and sedition laws, and given it as your opinion that it may be necessary to renew the alien act, you go on to say, "but the sedition act is less necessary; for there is no doubt that every thing which it makes penal, may be punished, with much more severity, by the common law of the land; and its only use, was to declare that law, to render it more generally known, and to restrain it in some particulars, where it was thought to go too far. By the common law, the courts could fine and imprison, to any extent for libels; and persons indicted for such offences, could not plead the truth of the matter, in their defence. By the act, the truth of the matter may be pleaded; and the power of fine and imprisonment is restricted to two years and two thousand dollars. If it should become necessary therefore to restore the common law, in this respect, to its ancient rigour, the act must be suffered to expire." This I consider as the most glaring attempt that ever was made, by a representative, to deceive his constituents. That there is no such thing as a common law of the United States, and therefore that no tribunal of the United States was, prior to the passing of the Sedition act, authorized to punish any thing which it made penal by that part of the act which concerns libels, has, I think, been proved in a satisfactory manner to the candid and enlightened mind, by the enclosed publication.* And if there is no "common law of the United States," this act cannot as you suppose it ought, be considered as a declaratory act; because as Blackstone says, "statues also are either declaratory of the common law, or remedial of some defects therein. Declaratory, where the old custom of the kingdom is almost fallen into disuse, or become disputable, in which case the parliament has thought proper, in perpetuum rei testimonium, and for avoiding all doubts and difficulties, to declare what the common law is and ever hath been. Thus the statute of treasons, 25 Edw. III. cap. 2. doth not make any new species of treason; but only for the benefit the subject declares and enumerates those several kinds of offences, which before were treasons at the common law." This statute of Edward which he speaks of reads thus, "Whereas divers opinions have been before this time, in what case treason shall be said, and in what not, the king at the request of the lords and commons, hath made a declaration in the manner as hereafter followeth: that is to say," &c. In these quotations there is as well an explanation of the nature of a declaratory act, as an example of the manner in which such acts are drawn. In its nature it is declaratory of the common law: and it is made use of, when the old custom of the nation is almost fallen into disuse, or become disputable, which circumstance, in the opinion of the parliament, made it proper to perpetuate the evidence of what the law was on that subject; and to avoid all doubts and difficulties, it declares what the common law is, and ever hath been; and the declaratory act itself, first states the doubt, and then declares how that doubt ought to be explained. When we recollect that every part of the common law of England is supposed to have been originally made law by acts of parliament, although the acts themselves cannot now be produced, the propriety of the parliament's proceeding by way of declaratory act, is evident; because the same legislature which must have originally passed the act which was then lost, declared by a new act, what the former one was; and having a clear right to legislate on the subject matter of that act, and either to continue or to alter the law on that subject, exerts its power by declaring what the law has been, is, and shall continue to be; and that the meaning of the legislature may be clearly understood, to be only to declare what the law is, and has been, and not to make a new law: Declaratory acts are generally drawn like the act of Edward, quoted above. How then could you, with propriety, say that the sedition law is a declaratory act? Did congress pass the original act respecting sedition, which is now lost? Does it represent or stand in the place of as the state legislatures do, that legislature which did pass it? Is not the government of which it constitutes a part, of a different nature, and formed for purposes different from those for which the state governments were formed? Can the legislature of Pennsylvania pass an act declaratory of what is the common law in Maryland? And if this act is declaratory of the common law of one or more of the states, of the law of which of them, is it declaratory? Can it be declaratory of the common law of any of them, if they differ from one another, as to their common law? And if it is a declaratory act, why does it proceed to a new and partial description of the offence of punishing a libel, and to exact pains and penalties on the offence as therein described, instead of declaring, as all other declaratory acts do, that the acts therein specified have always been offences, and subject as such, to certain penalties? From these observations, it must be manifest that congress had no right to pass a declaratory act on the subject—that at the time they did pass it they did not consider it as a declaratory but as a remedial act, inflicting pains and penalties for the first time in the United States, on an offence declared to be so by that act, and which was never before cognizable by the courts of the United States, nor punishable by its laws: and that you now attempt to convert it into a declaratory act, because you know that the powers given to congress by the constitution, would not justify this attempt on their part, to legislate concerning, and to punish this offence. Your want of legal knowledge, and your implicit confidence in what has been written on that subject, by those who ought to have possessed that knowledge, may have led you into an error as to the true nature of this act; but when you say that the "only use of this act was to declare the common law, to render it more generally known, and to restrict it in some particulars, where it was thought to go too far," you are without excuse; because from your knowledge of the history of this act, you must know that this is not a just representation of the intention of those who voted for it. This act originated in the senate, and as it passed that house, it deprived the citizens of America, not only of the freedom of the press, but of the liberty of speech also; and without any clause in it to enable the person prosecuted "to give the truth of the matter in evidence," &c. It is evident therefore, that the senate did not pass this act, with the intention ascribed to the act by you. It was changed into its present form in the house of representatives, but not until the same party in that house which had passed the house of representatives, unless they softened it considerably, at least in appearance; but so far were they at that time from representing it as being the intention of the act to soften the rigor of the common law, that they declared that it contained matter which was indispensibly necessary to protect the government against the malice of its enemies, who they represented as the secret emissaries of France. These facts were well known to you, and therefore rendered it unpardonable in you to attempt to deceive your constituents, by representing this act as having been passed by congress from motives of compassion and lenity; instead of stating, agreeable to truth, that it was the offspring of party, brought into existence for the purpose of intimidating and punishing all who should oppose their views and schemes. But if this act was really intended for the purposes which you say it was, and if it is the greatest proof which congress can give of their lenity and humanity, we ought to pray that all their future attempts to exercise those virtues, may prove abortive.

You justify the increase which was made in the salaries of certain officers employed in the executive departments during the last session, by saying that these salaries were incompetent to the support of those officers and their families, and that from that circumstance there existed "a great discouragement to good public servants, a great temptation to those who have under their controul vast sums of public money, and a great difficulty in finding men properly qualified in respect of talents and character, for filling up the vacancies which from time to time occur." One of two things must always happen, as to public salaries—the officers must either make their expenses conform to the amount of those salaries, or the public must increase their salaries in proportion as the officers shall increase their expenses. The first is always in the power of the officers, the last will be found to exceed the resources of the community. As to the necessity of making this increase of salaries, to remove temptation from those "who have under their controul vast sums of public money," no addition to their salaries, short of the total amount of those sums, will be sufficient to remove that temptation; and whether an addition is made to their salaries or not, the public security must rest on their honesty, and on the checks established by law to keep so. I cannot apprehend that there is any real danger of not "finding men properly qualified in respect of talents and character, for filling up the vacancies which may from time to time occur;" for if we may judge from the general anxiety which now appears, to get into office; from the laborious and dirty work which many perform as a means of getting there; and from the mediocrity of talents which now fill those offices there could be little doubt of their being as well filled as they are at present, in case of vacancies, without any addition to their present salaries.

* *See Appendix.*

I think you might eaſily be convinced that if ſuch vacancies ſhould happen, they might readily be filled with great advantage to the community, by yourſelf and ſome of your friends in congreſs, who would be willing to undertake the duties of theſe officers, even for their late inadequate ſalaries, either from patriotiſm, or from *other* conſiderations. But you endeavour to give us ſome conſolation under this increaſe of expenſe, by ſaying that "as the public has at preſent great occaſion for money, the increaſe was ſmall, and confined ſolely to thoſe officers, whoſe duties oblige them to reſide conſtantly at the ſeat of government."

When we reflect that theſe officers have been the moſt active, in bringing the United States into ſuch a ſituation, as will probably make it the duty of all good citizens to ſtake up their laſt ſhilling in the defence of their country; it might have been reaſonably expected, that they would not have called for an increaſe of their ſalaries, during the exiſtence of that critical ſituation of public affairs, for even if they did ſerve the community for ſomething leſs than the real value of their ſervices, it was the eaſieſt way in which they could pay their proportion of thoſe extraordinary exertions, which they were ſtimulating all to make, during a conteſt, which they have had no inconſiderable hand in bringing on their country. But "the increaſe was ſmall" you ſay. If I am not miſtaken, theſe ſalaries have been augmented three ſevenths of their former amount, in ſome inſtances half, & then inſtead of the inconſiderable ſum which you ſay the preſent augmentation amounts to, we ought to calculate, what the ſame proportion, when added to the ſalaries of all the officers of government will come to; becauſe althongh it has been given to a few only at preſent, the thing can never ſtop until it is neceſſarily extended to all; and if the principles you ſtate to juſtify the increaſe in theſe particular caſes are juſt, they will make it ſo in all others. Nay, as long as ſuch men as voted for this increaſe, have the power of making it, the longer it is poſtponed as to the others, the more it will be; becauſe in two years time it may be boldly aſſerted in Congreſs that every neceſſary in life had riſen nearly double from this time although in fact the markets ſhould fall conſiderably; and then another addition would not only be made to the ſalaries of theſe favourite officers, but the reſt would all be encreaſed in the ſame proportion that theirs would be, when the ſecond addition was made to them. For God's ſake then, have the increaſe to the other ſalaries made, before new aſſertions and new combinations can be brought forward, to prove the neceſſity of doubling that increaſe You make me ſmile when you ſay "the augmentation is for three years only; to be continued or not at the end of that period, according to circumſtances," for I cannot conceive any poſſible ſituation in which a country would be leſs able to pay high ſalaries, than this is at preſent—ſuppoſed to be juſt entering into war without a ſhilling on hand, her citizens taxed beyond the compaſs of their common reſources—and her firſt loan made at eight per cent. intereſt? but independent of thoſe circumſtances which render it certain that if this addition to theſe ſalaries had been made properly now, that no change in our ſituation can ever take place, which will hereafter render it proper to take away that addition; I aſk you, how many inſtances you have either read or heard, of ſalaries being *reduced?* and I wiſh you to calculate on the probability of its being done, when thoſe by whom it muſt be done, are anxiouſly waiting the time when they and ſome of their neareſt connexions ſhall fill ſome of thoſe offices; and when the completion of this their favourite wiſh depends on the pleaſure of ſome of thoſe, whoſe ſalaries are to be increaſed or diminiſhed, by their votes.

After having informed us of the communications made by the French miniſter, thro' our miniſter in Holland, which contained a declaration "that the French government was ready to receive in a proper and becoming manner any miniſter whom the preſident might authorize to treat reſpecting an accommodation," and that "the preſident thought it proper to meet this advance, and for that purpoſe had appointed three miniſters who were approved by the ſenate," you give it as your opinion "that the whole was a trick contrived and executed for the ſole purpoſe of producing an effect upon the people of America, of lulling this country, by the hopes of peace and acommodation, into a fatal repoſe, of encreaſing our diviſions, of furniſhing the defence and preparation, and of raiſing a clamour againſt the government, if it ſhould refuſe to liſten to this inſidious overture." One of the cauſes of our preſent diſpute with France was her refuſal to receive in a proper manner, our public miniſters; and the preſident has declared that he conſidered this part of her conduct as more injurious to the honor and independence of America, than all her other improper acts; and that he never would "ſend another miniſter to France, without aſſurances that he would be received, reſpected and honored, as the repreſentative of a great, free, powerful and independent nation"

in conſequence of this declaration of the preſident, the French miniſter gave the aſſurances in the very terms preſcribed by the preſident, and directed his agent to carry to our miniſter in Holland "thoſe poſitive expreſſions, in order to convince him of the ſincerity of the French government, and prevail upon him to tranſmit them to his government." The preſident in his meſſage to the ſenate, conſidered this as a compliance with the condition, on the performance of which, he had always been determined to ſend another miniſter to France; and in conſequence of that condition having been complied with, nominated a miniſter for that purpoſe. That the French government was ſincere in this propoſition for entering into a negociation for peace, is greatly confirmed by Mr Gerry's communication to our government, after his return to America. His honeſty and independence of ſentiment, have, at all times, entitled every thing which could come from him, to the greateſt degree of credit; and this ſhould more particularly be the caſe now, when we find that he has brought upon himſelf the odium and reproaches of a party, who had before repreſented him, as one of the moſt virtuous and beſt informed of the American citizens, merely becauſe, when in France he did not take ſuch ſteps as would certainly have involved his country in a war with that nation; and becauſe, ſince his return to America, he has contrary to the wiſhes of that party, expreſſed his conviction that the government of France was ſeriouſly diſpoſed to accommodate all the exiſting diſputes between France and the United States. In this letter of Mr Gerry he uſes the following expreſſions — "this I conſider as my duty; for whilſt the government manifeſted in their inſtructions, a juſt indignation at the treatment which their envoys had received, it evinced a diſpoſition for peace; and as far as I could judge, the ſame temper now exiſted on the part of France". Again he ſays— "The fact was as I aſcertained, to my ſatisfaction, that after the arrival of the diſpatches and other intelligence from the United States, the executive directory apprehended, if a miniſter was ſent there that he would not be accredited; and, that overtures, or any plan unaccompanied by a miniſter would meet a ſimilar fate". "Before the arrival of the diſpatches of the envoys, the miniſter appeared to me ſincere and anxious to obtain a reconciliation. He had propoſed by his ſecretary, an aſſumption of the debts due to American citizens, which I rejected; but he had made no other propoſition of a loan whatever, and never renewed that. Indeed his views in general as far as I could then aſcertain them, were liberal in regard to a treaty; it is nevertheleſs impoſſible for me to determine, whether we ſhould have united in opinion, in every point of diſpute between the republics." And he adds—"On the 26th of July I left Paris; and from the beſt information which I could obtain, relative to the diſpoſition of the executive directory (for I never had any direct communication with them) they were very deſirous of a reconciliation between the two republics. Every impediment to my departure had been adopted by the French miniſter; and he would have prevented it, had he ſucceeded in his plan of an epiſtolary diſcuſſion: his object was, as I conceived, to gain time for aſcertaining whether the U. States were then diſpoſed to a treaty; of this he manifeſted doubts, being perſuaded that their reſentment was too great to admit of it. He ſeemed alſo to apprehend, that in conſequence of the incredible exertions of Great Britain, and the unequivocal evidences ſhe had given of her ability to defend herſelf, they were inclined to avenge their injuries, by an alliance with her and that ſhould France come forward with overtures, or the plan of a treaty, ſhe would fail therein and compromit her honor." As it ought to require ſomething more than aſſertions on your part, to do away the ſtrong impreſſions which theſe documents muſt make on the public mind, of the ſincerity of the French government in theſe overtures for a reconciliation, I will examine the reaſons by which you endeavour to juſtify that aſſertion; but will not take any notice of the illiberal abuſe that your letter contains of the French nation; which would be unjuſtifiable in any man, but is much more ſo, when it proceeds from a man in a public character, under a government whoſe real intereſt it is to preſerve peace and harmony between the two republics.

The firſt thing you rely on to ſupport your opinion i, that this declaration on the part of the French, of a wiſh to bring about a reconciliation, "was accompanied by no ſubſtantial change of meaſures towards America." To judge of the force which this argument ought to carry with it, it ſhould be recollected, that material complaints between the two nations, had preceded the preſent ſtate of things; and that each juſtified her preſent conduct by what ſhe called the former improper conduct of the other. This being the caſe, it ought not to have been expected, that either nation would, by a total change of that part of her conduct which was complained of by the other, make an acknowledgment prior to the diſcuſſion of their complaints, that ſhe had been the party giving juſt cauſe of complaint: this was all that could be expected in a treaty, proceeding from the moſt liberal and diſpaſſionate conſideration of the matters in diſpute. If our government feels a conſciouſneſs of having acted properly towards France, it ought to admit it to be poſſible at leaſt, that the government of France, entertains the ſame idea of its conduct towards America, and if this is really the caſe, America had no more right to ſuppoſe that France ought to change her preſent hoſtile conduct towards America, than France had to expect, that America would abandon her hoſtile meaſures towards her, prior to a diſcuſſion and ſettlement of their exiſting diſputes. And if America has relinquiſhed none of thoſe meaſures, ſince the appointment of miniſters to treat with France, her not having done ſo may be urged at leaſt with as much plauſibility to prove the want of ſincerity on the part of our government, as the perſiſting in their former line of conduct has been urged by you, to prove that the French government was not ſincere in its profeſſions of a wiſh to bring about peace. The next piece of evidence which you bring to ſupport your opinion is, that "the correſpondence between Mr. Talleyrand's clerk, and our miniſter in Holland, which was carried on with the greateſt apparent myſtery, and tranſmitted to the preſident with particular and unuſual precautions," was nevertheleſs ſent, doubtleſs by Mr. Talleyrand's order, for his clerk would not of himſelf have ventured on ſuch a ſtep, to a Gazette in this city, which is notoriouſly in the intereſt and ſuſpected on good grounds of being in the pay of the French government; and in that Gazette it was publiſhed." Admit the whole of this ſtatement to be true, and what does it prove? that the French government being ſincerely deſirous of bringing about a reconciliation between the two republics, and fearing that a ſimilar diſpoſition did not exiſt in the American government, publiſhed to the people of America its diſpoſition and its offers, on that ſubject. If you and your neighbour had been engaged in a quarrel by your ſervants, who had charged each other with improper conduct, would you conſider it as an evidence of a want of ſincerity in your neighbour's ſervant, if, beſides making an offer of accommodation to your ſervant, he was to inform you, that he had made this offer, leſt your ſervant, by withholding from you all information of the offers having been made, might, contrary to your true intereſt and inclination, keep up the quarrel between you and your neighbour. This conduct was peculiarly proper in the French government at that time, becauſe the American government had been for twelve months in the habit of publiſhing to the people of America, whatever they thought had a tendency to juſtify their conduct towards France, and to make them believe that France was averſe to peace Whether the government of France had any juſt cauſe to apprehend, that our government would withhold from the people of America this offer to bring about a real peace, may be judged of from a fact, which cannot be controverted; and which cannot be accounted for but by a ſuppoſition that it was not their wiſh that the people of America ſhould have full information on the ſubject. From March 1798, our government had been in the habit of publiſhing the communications received from our miniſters to France; Mr. Gerry's letter, from which I have already made extracts was written in America the 1ſt of October 1798, and therefore, muſt have reached the ſecetary of ſtate within a few days of that time. The preſident in his addreſs to congreſs on the day of November, referred to this letter, and promiſed to lay it before that body, but did not do it until the 18th of January, and not then until after a motion had been repeatedly threatened, and at laſt made, in the houſe of repreſentatives deſiring that he would do it: & very ſoon after he had ſent them the letter he laid before them a report of the ſecretary of ſtate, intended to prove that Mr. Gerry was miſtaken in his ideas expreſſed in that letter of the ſincerity of the French government, when they declared their wiſhes for peace; and containing ſuch reflections on that nation, as muſt have gone a great way in preventing a reconciliation taking place, if any thing proceeding from him, could have had that effect. What makes the ſuppreſſing this information the more remarkable is, that the members of congreſs, who were in the ſecrets of the cabinet and who muſt therefore have known the contents of Mr. Gerry's letter, made every exertion to carry their war meaſures through congreſs, before this communication was made to them.

(To be continued.)

Lateſt Foreign News.

VIA BALTIMORE.)

From the MERCURY of EUROPE.

LOWER ELBE, September 11.

The Engliſh mail of the 3d inſt. was not come to hand when this paper went to preſs.

The French letters of the 2d, contain an official account of the French head quarters being before the gates of Genoa, and that every preparation was making to evacuate the Genoeſe territory, which perfectly agrees with our laſt account, that Suwarrow's army was but a few miles from Genoa.

The want of proviſions in the French army has been ſo extreme, that ſeveral of the corps had no bread for three and four days at a time.

The French letters of the 3d, ſtate the deceaſe of Pius VI. at Valence, in the 82d year of his age.

Some letters from Italy ſtate, that gen. Suwarrow had altered his plan of operation ſo far, as to march, conjointly with gen. Melas, towards Aſti, in order to prevent the junction of the remains of Joubert's army with that of Championet.

The electorate of Mentz, and the environs of Heilbrun, &c. where the French lately penetrated, have ſuffered conſiderably from the number of forced requiſitions.

From the motions and marches, it ſhould appear that the archduke will ſoon begin a freſh campaign in the province of Alſace, and along the left borders of the Rhine: this is further indicated by a circular letter of the prince (in quality of field-marſhal of the empire) to the princes of the Germanic circles, reſpecting their contingents; in which his royal highneſs calls the preſent moment the moſt favorable for Germany to recover its old frontiers, &c.

The miniſters of Pruſſia and Saxony have decidedly declared, at the Diet of Ratiſbon, that their governments would furniſh no contingents to the new army of the empire, and that their governments were reſolved to abide by the ſyſtem of neutrality, which in fact, is a complete ſciſſion of the Germanic conſtitution It might almoſt be aſked, what other buſineſs thoſe miniſters can have any longer at Ratiſbon, except that of giving a negative to the moſt important concern of that auguſt aſſembly—the adopting means for their very exiſtence.

The hereditary prince of Orange has publiſhed a proclamation (in the Dutch language) to the people of the United Provinces; which certainly would have a better effect, if an auguſt and new relation of his were to ſecond his endeavors with 20,000 men; for without ſome force, we fear his prayers will go on but ſlowly.

The letters from Holland ſeem to agree that the Dutch and French forces are by no means adequate to the Engliſh troops, which, by their own eſtimate, amounted to 20,000 men.

Letters from Hague, of the 7th, announce the arrival of the duke of York in Holland.

All the French troops ordered from Flanders to Holland, have received counter-orders, to protect the Flanders coaſt, where they expected the third diviſion of the Engliſh troops to effect a landing.

FRONTIERS OF HOLLAND,

September 5.

The hereditary prince of Orange has publiſhed the following proclamation (in Dutch) to the people of the United Netherlands:

"We *Wilhelm Frederic*, hereditary prince of Orange, Naſſau, &c.

"Providence having crowned with the happieſt ſucceſs the endeavors of the allied powers, who have taken up arms in defence of their religion and independence; the moment being at laſt arrived when, with the powerful aſſiſtance of his Britannic majeſty, and of his allies, our country will at length be liberated from the yoke under which it has groaned for four years; and his highneſs the prince of Naſſau, Orange, hereditary ſtadtholder, governor, captain, general, and admiral of the United Netherlands, as well as hereditary captain and admiral general of the union, &c. our father, having in a proclamation, dated at Hampton court, the 28th July, '99, already declared his ſentiments and intentions with which he is animated towards the good inhabitants of the ſtate: we invite you, empowered and ordered by our father, by a decree dated December 19, 1798, and agreeably to his intentions, to aſſiſt us in gaining the object by which we are animated, namely, the re eſtabliſhment of religion, and liberty, according to the principles of our legal conſtitution. Inſtead of the long ſlavery which has hitherto oppreſſed you, that true liberty is again offered to you which alone is able to promote your happineſs. You may reſt aſſured that you have to expect the protection of the laws, and freedom of perſons and property, if you offer no reſiſtance to your deliverers, but aſſiſt them as much as lies in your power. Be therefore united, lay aſide all diſcord and party ſpirit; abſtain from revenge; endeavor to maintain tranquility and order, and be perſuaded, that on our part we are animated by the ſame ſentiments, and that it is our moſt ardent deſire to awaken peace and harmony among the inhabitants, to eſtabliſh which we ſhall do every thing in our power. We promiſe to all thoſe who ſhall return to their duty, and aſſiſt in liberating our dear country, that their ſentiments and actions during the revolution ſhall be forgotten, and that they ſhall receive protection; thoſe in particular, who have been in any official capacity have nothing to fear on that head, excepting that they have neglected their duty, or been guilty of crimes which are conſidered as ſuch in every country, and are puniſhable before every impartial judge. All inhabitants may therefore rely upon perfect ſecurity, and we expect, that no oppoſition will be made to our endeavors. Should, unexpectedly, the contrary be the caſe, every one will have to aſcribe the diſagreeable conſequence, to his own conduct, as ſuch perſons will experience the rigor of the laws. We caution likewiſe all preſent rulers and public functionaries, not to offend any one belonging to the ancient legal government, or who ſhall be known as a partizan of the houſe of Orange, as they will have to anſwer for their ſafety, with their perſons and property.

"It being alſo neceſſary, to prevent anarchy, immediately to eſtabliſh a government, we invite and requeſt all thoſe, who, before the invaſion of the ſeven Provinces and the country of Drenthe by the French, have been employed in the departments of police, finance and juſtice, immediately to take upon themſelves the proviſional adminiſtration of thoſe departments, till a government ſhall be properly re-eſtabliſhed; and alſo to put again into activity the adminiſtration of government of towns and villages, with exception of thoſe who have had a ſhare in the revolution, or who have made any declaration for ſupporting that illegal form of government, or given evident proofs of their attachment to it.

"We likewiſe order all public functionaries of the preſent illegal government to continue the exerciſe of their duties, till the proviſional government ſhall be eſtabliſhed: enjoining them however, not to embezzle any money, or ſecrete documents or papers. We particularly forbid all receivers, to make any payments to them whatever, and they ſhall be anſwerable with their property.

"Concerning the United States in general, we have thought proper, till the proper government ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, to appoint a proviſional government, conſiſting of able perſons from the reſpective provinces, which we ſhall appoint by letters, to repreſent the ſtates of the United Netherlands,

"Laſtly, we order the army and navy, to contribute to the re eſtabliſhment of the legal government, to maintain order and tranquility, and to obey the commands of the officers nominated by his highneſs—The officers in the ſervice of the illegal government, who ſhall aſſiſt in effecting this, ſhall be particularly remembered-"

(Signed)

WILHELM FREDERIC,
Hereditary prince of Orange.

BRUSSELS, September 5.

General Kellerman paſſed through here, on his way to the Hague. Couriers going from Paris to Holland are alſo continually paſſing thro' this city.

The troops which were to proceed from our coaſts to the Batavian republic, have received counter orders, and ſome corps which were already on their march here returned. Theſe new diſpoſitions are rendered neceſſary, by the appearance of ſeveral Engliſh ſhips, which were deſcried again the day before yeſterday at the mouth of the Scheldt—It has been determined that the coaſts of Flanders ſhall not beleft without troops to defend them, until the deſtination of the 2d expedition, preparing in the ports of England, be known, different reports ſtating it to be deſtined againſt the iſlands of Zeeland, or Belgium. On the other hand all the places on the coaſt from Nieuport to the Scheldt, are fortified with the greateſt activity. The war miniſter, has ordered conſiderable magazines of proviſions & ammunition to be formed in the citadel of Antwerp. All perſons who reſide there are to quit it within a fortnight, none but the garriſon will be ſuffered to remain. Orders have likewiſe been given to mount batteries on Fort Lillo, and to augment both its fortifications and garriſon.

It is certain that ſix battalions of infantry, a regiment of huſſars, and a company of artillery, are on their march from the environs of Paris, for the Batavian republic; theſe troops will paſs through here this week. —More than 20,000 conſcripts will alſo be ſent to our departments to be recognized into battalions. Some battalions of infantry in garriſon at Liege, Aix la Chapelle, or Limburg, or who are poſted on the Meuſe, have received orders to proceed immediately to Bois le Duc and Nimeguen; they will be followed by ſeveral other corps from Givet and Namur.—Letters from the borders of the Rhine ſay, that the major part of the French troops, which were in the environs of the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, or which formed the garriſon of that place, have ſet out to join a column of the French army of the Rhine, which is proceeding up the Meyn againſt Wurtzburg. Other troops, which occupy poſitions on the Hundſruck have likewiſe made movements to repair to the right borders of the Rhine. Enormous quantities of artillery and ammunition are ſtill continued to be ſent from Mentz and Luxemburg, along the Moſelle, towards Mentz.

The general of diviſion, Chateau Neauf-Randen, has newly been appointed commander in chief of the four united departments of the left borders of the Rhine, in the place of general Dufour; he is already arrived at Coblentz.

The war miniſter has juſt ordered military hoſpitals to be eſtabliſhed at Juliers, Aix la Chapelle, Herve, Verviers, Limbourg, & Liege: thoſe of Cologne, Bonn, and Andernach, are to be emptied.

Among the letters which have been received here within theſe few days from Cayenne, written by Belgic prieſts, who had been tranſported thither, to their relations, there is one relating to the tragical death of two curates of Brabant, in the moſt affecting language. Theſe two unhappy men, exhauſted by hunger, went into a foreſt in ſearch of ſome nourithment to prolong their wretched exiſtence, but having proceeded too far, they were devoured by tigers.

VIENNA, Auguſt 31.

Field marſhal lieutenant count Bellegarde arrived here yeſterday, from Italy. He is to go as an ambaſſador to Berlin. General Dietrichſtein will depart for Berlin to night, with extraordinary diſpatches.

Advices from Italy and Switzerland ſtate, that both armies are preparing new and important operations. In Switzerland, 15 000 Ruſſians and 8000 Auſtrians are deſtined for a ſecret expedition, which will draw the attention of the French to different quarters. A ſufficient force has been detached againſt the French in the ſmall cantons of Uri and Schwitz, to fruſtrate their deſign of attacking the army of the archduke in the rear, which they muſt by this time have effected. But as the French might eaſily advance from the canton of Schwitz, againſt Chur, the inhabitants of the Griſon are ordered to riſe in a maſs. Similar orders have alſo this moment been iſſued for the inhabitants of Vor-Arlberg and Tyrol.

It is ſaid here, that Tortona had capitulated on the 21ſt, according to other accounts on the 23d. Italian papers ſtate the ſame, adding, that the beſieging army of 9000 men had already joined the main army, which had now no more fortified places, occupied by the enemy, in its rear. Our Court Gazette is ſilent on this ſubject.

The duke of Modena left Graz on the 21ſt inſtant, and is returning to his capital.

The emperor of Ruſſia is raiſing a new army on the frontiers of Poland, which is to conſiſt of 120,000 men.

ALESSANDRIA, Auguſt 31.

We have not yet received any confirmation of the rumour of the Bochetta and Genoa being in the hands of the allies. Since the late victory, Suwarrow has made a new plan of operation, which will ſoon develope itſelf. He is at preſent in full march againſt Aſti, and intends, it is ſaid, to attack Championet, to prevent Joubert's beaten army from joining him, which he intends to cut off by another detachment of his army, in caſe it ſhould not retreat towards Nice.

INSPRUCK, Auguſt 29.

The news of the ſurrender of Tortona acquires a greater degree of credit. Private letters ſtate, that 4000 Ruſſians have entered Genoa. According to accounts received by the laſt poſt, the Bochetta was taken, and the allies advanced in two different directions againſt Genoa.

ZURICH, Auguſt 28.

It is now certain that the archduke will leave Switzerland, with his army (Hotze's corps excepted) and march to the Rhine. Beſides the battalions which paſſed through Schaffhauſen, on the 27th, a great quantity of baggage and heavy artillery has been ſent off, and the whole army will ſoon follow: The Ruſſian cavalry is likewiſe advancing towards our frontiers; it is however ſaid to have received orders to ſtop in the neighborhood of Stockach. The Auſtrian regiments of cavalry in the vicinity of Stuhlingen will be quartered in the Kletgau, and preparations are making for their reception in the different villages of that diſtrict.

12

Lavater, and moſt of the other exiles of Zurich, have found means to eſcape from Baſle. Burgomaſter Wieland ſome others paſſed through Schaffhauſen a few days ago, on their return to Zurich.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Auguſt 30.

General Hotze has been appointed to the chief command of the left wing of the Auſtro-Ruſſian army in Switzerland. This army has altered its poſition, and will act on the defenſive, until all the reinforcements from Italy ſhall arrive, and the Ruſſians advance againſt the Valais. The archduke takes 10,000 Auſtrian infantry with him from Switzerland: he paſſed through our city, with his whole ſtaff, on his route to Donaueſchingen.

DONAUESCHINGEN, Auguſt 31.

Szarry's corps left our neighborhood the day before yeſterday. The archduke is arrived here. A body of cavalry, 16,000 ſtrong, marches by way of Horb and Nagold, another column by way of Offenburg. Szarray advances, by forced marches, againſt Manheim: today his head-quarters are at Herrenberg.

SWABIA, September 1.

The attack which the Auſtrians expected to make near Zurich, had not taken place on the 29th; but that army was continually in motion, on a count of the new arrangements neceſſary by the arrival of the Ruſſians. The garriſon of Zurich conſiſts entirely of Ruſſians, who are now at the head of the line. Strong reinforcements could be ſeen from Zurich, arriving at the left wing of Maſſena's army, and it was thought he intended an attack. In the villages on the Lake of Zurich, French ſentiments ſtill prevail, and the enemy is informed by them of every motion of the Imperial army; ſpies are daily apprehended.

The French general Dumont will be exchanged for general Bay. Neither the exchange of general Mack, nor propoſals for peace, are now ſpoken of.

Lavater had an audience with the archduke, which laſted two hours. He was graciouſly received, and ſhed tears on returning from him.

BOSTON, November 1.

Foreign Intelligence,

Via Halifax and St. Johns.

LONDON, September 9.

On Saturday, ſeven ſail of Ruſſian men of war, with about 6000 troops on board, anchored in Yarmouth Roads. They report that a large fleet, having on board 20,000 men, had paſſed the Sound 2 days before them.

September 11.

Nothing farther has tranſpired on the ſubject of the expedition to Holland, except that his royal highneſs the duke of York ſailed from the Downs, as we expected he would on Monday, and lord Chatham yeſterday.

The embarkation of troops, we believe, is now complete. The whole number of Britiſh and Ruſſian forces intended to act in concert on the preſent important occaſion, is eſtimated at not much ſhort of ſeventy thouſand men.

Other Continental Affairs.

The general belief on the continent is, that Genoa is now in poſſeſſion of the allies, as alſo that in conſequence of the defeat, all the plans of the French in Switzerland, and in the north of Germany will be diſconcerted. It ſeems they have made a diverſion on the Lower Rhine, where, however, they will have to contend with 40,000 Auſtrians.

We are enabled to announce upon good authority, that the Ruſſian miniſter has left Berlin, without taking leave of his Pruſſian majeſty, by an expreſs order from his court. This meaſure gives an additional proof of the determined vigor of the court of Peterſburg, and muſt have the effect of forcing the Pruſſian monarch to declare himſelf.

Something akin to the fleets.

Our letters from Plymouth, by yeſterday's poſt, ſtate the arrival of the Sylph ſloop of war at that port, with an account of the Spaniſh ſquadron, which has been ſo long in the port of Rochefort, having ſailed from thence with 16 veſſels, laden with naval ſtores & proviſions for the combined fleet at Breſt. With a view to avoid our cruiſers, they attempted to go through the paſſage of the Raz, which the men of war, five in number, finding ſomewhat difficult, they abandoned the project & put into a bay to the ſouthward of that place The tranſports however perſiſted in the attempt, of which capt Keats, of the Boacidea, being ſoon appriſed, he proceeded immediately with a ſmall ſquadron of frigates in purſuit of them, and fortunately ſucceeded in capturing the whole ſixteen. This deſirable object being accompliſhed, capt. Keats loſt no time in giving information to lord Bridport, who was then off Uſhant with the channel fleet, of the ſituation of the enemy's ſhips of war: in conſequence of which his lordſhip, with the utmoſt promptitude, diſpatched ſeveral line of battle ſhips, under the orders of rear admiral ſir John Borlaſe Warren, with inſtructions to attack them in the bay; and great hopes were entertained of the ſpeedy ſurrender of the whole of the Spaniſh ſhips.

GLASGOW, September 14.

This day's Iriſh Mail.

We ſtop the preſs to inſert the following intelligence received by this day's Iriſh mail:

Dublin Journal office, 12 o clock.

We haſten to lay before our readers, in addition to the other glorious intelligence of this day, the following letters received by this morning's poſt from Galway and Limerick. The captain of the Carysfort paſſed through Dublin early this morning, and was, with his diſpatches, forwarded to Holyhead in the Frolick cutter.

Extract of a letter from Galway, dated September 8.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you, that an Eaſt-India packet arrived this day in our port, and brings the glorious intelligence of the capture of Seringapatam by our troops. Tippoo himſelf killed in the action, and every way the moſt complete ſucceſs."

FROM LIMERICK.

Sunday night, September 8.

"The Carysfort frigate from the Eaſt-Indies is arrived in our river—the captain acting is going off for London. It is underſtood he brings very important and pleaſing intelligence, which he declines to mention here."

PORTLAND, Oct. 23,

Sunday evening laſt, arrived the ſchr. Favorite, capt. R. Jones, from port Republican, from whence he ſailed the 27th Sept. under convoy of the frigate George Waſhington, Capt. Fletcher.

October 3d, in the Crooked Iſland Paſſage fell in with a Britiſh 64, and an armed brig, who hove to very near the Waſhington, and who having hoiſted out all their boats began what capt. Jones ſuppoſed, a hot preſs, throughout the fleet, firing a great number of muſkets to bring them to. This ſcene laſted from 4 to 9 P. M. during which time the Commodore had the mortification of ſeeing ſeveral boats full of preſſed men paſs under his ſtern in the way to the ſhip. Capt. Jones was repeatedly fired at; but making ſail and running to leward, eſcaped being boarded—This outrage was the more ſenſibly felt, as the fleets were generally ſhort handed, having loſt a great number of men in port.

PROVIDENCE, (R.I.) Oct. 31.

The honorable judge Ellsworth and governor Davie, two of the commiſſioners to treat with the French Republic, arrived in town laſt evening from New-York, and we learn they proceeded to-day to Newport, to embark on board the United States frigate for France.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

The honorable Oliver Ellſworth, and governor Davie, two of the commiſſioners appointed by our government to treat with France, left Hartford on Tueſday laſt, for Newport, from whence they were to ſail yeſterday in the frigate United States, commodore Barry—wind permitting.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.

A pamplet has juſt appeared entitled 'A View of the New-England Illuminati" which we noticed a few days ago—it is neatly printed and at a very reaſonable price. The matter which it contains however, ſhould be attended to by every perſon who feels a concern in the freedom, proſperity, and morality of this country. The reſuſcitation of the *Jeſuits* in Europe is an alarming fact for Europe. Would it not be equally alarming to America if a ſociety ſhould aſſume their ſpirit in *politics* and *religion* The Jeſuits in Europe have commenced an attack upon every man of diſtinction who has exiſted within a century, that has ſhewn any averſion to the abaſes, unchriſtian pomp and uſurpation of the Roman church. Thus the *abbe Barruel*, attacks the celebrated *Necker's* book on religion, and declares it to be Deiſm, merely becauſe he wrote in the ſpirit of *Calviniſm*. It is well known that *Necker* is a Preſbyterian, yet in the effort to alarm the people of Europe for religion it is remarkable that while the combined powers are laboring to reſtore the *Pope*, the Jeſuits are reviling all the ſects of the *reformed* churches. It is curious to ſee theſe publications ſedulouſly circulated in the puritan ſtates of New England! A coalition of the Calviniſtic, "whoſe tenets as ſome "one ſaid conſiſted in being every thing which the "Church of Rome was not," and the *Jeſuits*, is a prodigy indeed. This prodigy, however, exiſts, & we ſee in the pamphlet alluded to, an expoſition of the views and ſtratagems of a body of eccleſiaſties, which have already produced the moſt ſerious evils to Connecticut, and which has converted the church of God into a political roſtrum—and its miniſters into ſpeculators after temporal power.

BALTIMORE, November 7.

The following is received from a ſource that we cannot doubt.

On the 11th day of September arrived in the port of Petit Guave, a ſchooner without a name on her ſtern, a prize to ſix or eight barges; ſuppoſed to be an American by all the Americans in the harbor, but ſaid to be an Engliſh ſchooner by the captors, from Jamaica bound to Port au Prince. The privateer's men deſtroyed all the papers that could be found on board. Likewiſe her colors, with every thing that might lead to a diſcovery of where ſhe belonged—the ſchooner mounts four iron guns, 4 pounders, is of Northern built, carrying one top-ſail, ſeemingly in good order. The ſuppoſition is that the crew on board offering battle to the barges was boarded and every man put to death. The bargemen acknowledged that there were a great many men on board and that the captain & crew eſcaped in the boat after the engagement. The Frenchmen had three men killed. The ſchooner had on board a valuable cargo of dry goods, with ſome proviſions & flour, & ſundry other articles. On the 15th one of the men who was at the taking of the above mentioned ſchooner hanged himſelf near the town on a tree; another who had ſomething to communicate, was aſſaſſinated on the beach.

On the 16th arrived the brig George, captain M'Cleod, from Jamaica, bound to Port Republican, out 12 days, mounting twelve guns and 36 men; was boarded and taken by ſix barges, the captain, mate boatſwain, gunner and carpenter and nine of the ſeamen were killed in the engagement, the ſupercargo and a lady paſſenger were taken out and inhumanly murdered by the victors The brig is ſaid to have a valuable cargo on board, with a large ſum of money.

November 8.

APPOINTMENTS,

By the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey.

His excellency Richard Howell, eſquire, governor of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, by a majority of 18—and James Salter, Eſq. treaſurer.

Bail & Delivery Bonds.
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

EVERY thing publiſhed in a newſpaper is ſubmitted to public ſcrutiny—If it merits applauſe the public are ready to beſtow it, if cenſure it is ſure to receive it, and the authors of any production political or literary, ſubmit it to criticiſm, and muſt be content to have their works treated according to their deſerts. Amenable to theſe principles and ſenſible of their juſtice, I ſhall take the liberty of ſubmitting to the public eye a few ſtrictures upon a luminous production lately ſent into the world under the auſpices of the right worſhipful Court of Pittſylvania county, and publiſhed in the Virginia Argus of the 27th of Auguſt laſt. To place the conduct of the court in a proper point of view, it is neceſſary to give a ſhort ſketch of the proceedings of the Aſſembly of Virginia at their laſt ſeſſion, relative to certain obnoxious meaſures of the federal government. The Virginia Legiſlature in the legitimate exerciſe of its powers, after an elaborate diſcuſſion were of opinion that the ſedition and alien laws violated the conſtitution of the United States. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, a reſpectable majority deemed it their duty to expreſs the ſenſe of the houſe, as well with reſpect to the departure from the conſtitution manifeſted by the paſſage of thoſe laws, as to apprize the people of the ſpirit which congreſs frequently had evinced to violate its moſt ſacred proviſions. The legiſlature conſidered itſelf reſponſible to the people for its conduct in the exerciſe of powers conferred by the people, and were deſirous to ſubmit their proceedings to popular conſideration, at the ſame time exhibiting in an elegant and animated addreſs to their conſtituents, the reaſons inducing the adoption of the reſolutions which have ſo ſtrongly excited the ſenſibility and patriotic zeal of the men whoſe names grace the proceedings of Pittſylvania court To enable the people to judge fairly and decide wiſely upon a momentous queſtion thus brought into view, the aſſembly directed the printing of five thouſand copies of the declaration of independence, the conſtitution of the United States, the ſedition and alien laws, the reſolution condemning thoſe laws, their addreſs to the people, and a reſolution reſpecting foreign nations. The executive were charged to ſuperintend the publication and to forward the collection to the ſeveral county courts in the ſtate, with directions to diſtribute them among the people for their conſideration. It is preſumed the executive diſcharged their duty, and that the court of Pittſylvania were regularly poſſeſſed of the pamphlets.—The aſſembly acquitted itſelf honorably, and under the influence of a genuine republican ſpirit, evinced its ſolicitude to diffuſe among the people important information, to which they were entitled. It only remained for the county courts to do their duty, and from motives of proper reſpect to the conſtituted authorities of their country, to co-operate in the diſtribution of pamphlets, the contents of which were highly intereſting to the community. Here the court of Pittſylvania commence a ſcene of preſumption and iniquity which has rarely been equalled—perhaps a parallel caſe can hardly be produced, unleſs the inſtance of the Huſtings court of Norfolk deſerves to be mentioned. This caſe I was unwilling to mention for a variety of reaſons. It appeared to me not to merit the force of a precedent abſtractly conſidered and a compariſon of its ſtile with that of the court of Pittſylvania county would have a tendency to convict the latter of the guilt of plagiariſm or literary theft, an evil moſt ſincerely to be deprecated. However, as there are but few literary laurels to ſhare, it is probable the two courts will divide the honor between them, otherwiſe the court of Pittſylvania may preſerve the ſubordinate credit of a complaiſant imitation of the ſtile and ſentiment of the corporation court of Norfolk. Having diſmiſſed the court of Norfolk with the attribute of reſpect ſo eminently due to it as the author of the ſentiments ſo elegantly detailed in the Pittſylvania reſolution, I ſhall return to the caſe of Pittſylvania upon its intrinſic principles. The ſupreme power in every well ordered ſtate is veſted in the legiſlative body, as that organ which preſcribes the rule of conduct for the citizens. The judiciary is in its nature ſubordinate to the legiſlature, and is conſtituted to carry into effect its will. The conſequences of a legiſlative act reſt with the legiſlative body, and for thoſe it is accountable. The judiciary are guided by the will of the legiſlative body expreſſed in the act itſelf. The court of Pittſylvania county have deſpiſed theſe plain and neceſſary principles and have affected to think their power paramount to the authority of the legiſlature. The reſolution they have diſobeyed was adopted by a large majority of the aſſembly, and is preſumed to poſſeſs all thoſe legal forms required by the conſtitution of the ſtate, to give it validity and entitle it to reſpect. It is the ſolemn act of the legiſlature and poſſeſſes as completely the ſtamp of its authority as any act whatever. Where it is declaratory of an opinion it aſſumes not to be obligatory, where it is directory it is entitled to obedience. The executive who are at leaſt of as much conſequence as a county court, have put this conſtruction upon the reſolution, and have diſcharged their duty under it. A different conſtruction would produce infinite miſchief and is warranted by no principle of ſound reaſon or common ſenſe. The court of Pittſylvania were not applied to for their opinion reſpecting the meaſures of the aſſembly, but were reſorted to merely as a medium of communication with the people to whom the legiſlature were accountable for their conduct. They have therefore, very indecorouſly obtruded their ſentiments, and appear in the character of political volunteers—a new order of judges, it is preſumed, unleſs the practice of the federal judges has eſtabliſhed the precedent. The court of Pittſylvania have not only arrogated ſuperior power to the legiſlature, but have preſumed to think themſelves more enlightened than the repreſentatives of the whole ſtate, and under the influence of this prejudice, have in their great wiſdom diſcovered that the publication of the declaration of independence, the conſtitution of the United States, the ſedition and alien laws, the reſolution and addreſs to the people, "would ſever the union, ſap the foundation of our excellent conſtitution, and finally bring on our happy country all the horrors of civil diſcord."—As this diſcovery reflects but little honor on the underſtanding and boaſted patriotiſm of the court, they are adviſed to decline publiſhing any of their future diſcoveries to the world. If the diſgrace attached to the court was the only conſequence of their proceeding, it would be a matter of ſmall moment, but a more ſerious evil reſults to the people. The court withhold from them documents of the moſt intereſting nature, printed at their expenſe, and deſigned for their benefit. Even the Declaration of American Independence, the work of our greateſt patriots and moſt enlightened ſtateſmen, to ſupport which the beſt blood in America has been ſhed, muſt be withheld from popular inſpection. The conſtitution of the United States, the baſis on which the national liberty is founded, muſt be conceal ed, and all this under the pretence of ſaving the country from the horrors of civil diſcord and confuſion. For a people to enjoy freedom, it is neceſſary that they ſhould be acquainted with their rights. The aſſembly wiſhed to enlighten the public mind, and to enable the people to judge correctly, by furniſhing the conſtitution to which the government is bound to conform in all its proceedings. The court think it better for the people to remain in ignorance, and therefore refuſe to obey the ſupreme authority of their country. An inſtance of equal inſolence has ſeldom occurred, and it is hoped ſuch another never will be exhibited in this country The court ſeem much afraid of being miſled by dangerous intriguers, who they ſay are diſpoſed to complain of the meaſures of the federal government, on account of diſappointments in ſoliciting offices of honor and profit The facts on which this remark is founded are unknown, and it is believed exiſt only in the ſuſpicion of the court. If it is meant to apply to the members of the laſt aſſembly collectively taken, it is doubted whether the charge is conſiſtent with truth; if to individuals, they ought to be pointed out, that the people as well as the court may be guarded againſt thoſe dangerous characters who threaten ſo much miſchief to the country: If it be true that the failure to get an important appointment makes enemies to the government, it is perhaps equally true, that the hope of meeting with ſuch a favor may make for it friends. This was probably the reaſon which induced the court to make their proceedings public, that their friendly diſpoſition being known by the government, they may, according to cuſtom, be noticed in the next diſtribution of offices, and thus ſecure to themſelves a ſhare of the loaves and fiſhes. In this they will probably be diſappointed, as their ſtile is not ſufficiently courtly to entitle them to notice from the federal executive, and their merit might be fully compenſated by ſome trivial ſubordinate appointment; yet it is believed the higheſt grade of offices would ſcarcely gratify their ambition I have thus travelled through a diſagreeable ſubject to place the conduct of Pittſylvania court in its true colours, a taſk difficult to be performed—Wherever the proceeding has been known, it has never failed to excite indignation and contempt. In the county of Pittſylvania it is generally execrated as an arbitrary proceeding, quite contrary to the avowed ſentiments of a great majority of the people, evinced at the laſt elections—In ſhort, the court by publiſhing their reſolution, have proclaimed to the world their arrogance and preſumption, and erected a laſting monument to their folly and weakneſs

JUNIUS BRUTUS.

Pittſylvania, October 20th.

—*MARRIED*—

On Saturday evening laſt, Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, Merchant, of this city, to Miſs JANE GUERRANT, daughter of Mr. JOHN GUERRANT, ſen. of Goochland county.

—DEATHS—

On the evening of the 31ſt day of laſt month, departed this life Dr BERNARD HORNET, of New-Kent county, a native of Burgundy in France. The many amiable qualities of this worthy man, will long be remembered in the neighbourhood of his death, where he reſided nearly twenty years. As a phyſician and ſurgeon, he was confeſſedly eminent, as a huſband, he was tender and affectionate in an uncommon degree, as a maſter, he conducted himſelf as a father and friend, and as a friend and companion, he at once diſcovered thoſe enlightened principles and ſentiments, that knowledge of men and things, that ardent love of liberty, which together with a good and benevolent heart, which he poſſeſſed in a high degree, form a character not common in very modern times.

This is a juſt tribute paid to the memory of this departed friend of human nature, by one who had an opportunity of well knowing him the period above mentioned.

At Rocky Mills, on the 5th inſt. THOMAS THOMPSON, a native of Ireland—formerly a wine merchant in the Iſland of Madeira, and lately a citizen of this ſtate. Without attempting to eulogize, the tribute of friendſhip recites the numerous ſocial virtues which conſpicuouſly marked the character of this reſpectable man, and it is ſympathy which mingles the lamentations of an affectionate and amiable wife, with thoſe of a ſincere friend!

Purſuant to a decree of Buckingham County Court,

WILL BE SOLD.

At Public Auction, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the Seventeenth day of December,

A tract of Land,

Belonging to the late Anthony Winſton, containing 2270 acres, and lying near Harperſon's Tavern in Buckingham county, to ſatisfy a debt due to Edmund Winſton.——The ſale will be for ready money, and the land will be laid off in parcels, ſo as to endeavor to ſuit purchaſers.

James Watt,
Glover Johns,
Lewis Wilkinſon, } *Commiſſioners.*

Novem'r 11, 1799. 3tw

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY

From the ſubſcriber living in the lower end of Goochland, near Tuckahoe, on the 25th of Auguſt, a negro woman named

CREASY,

but who generally calls herſelf NANCY WHITE. She is of a light complexion, round full faced, and very likely—about twenty years old; had on when ſhe went off an India cotton petticoat and ſhort gown, and a felt hat. I purchaſed her in Richmond ſome years ago of William Robertſon, and I expect ſhe is lurking about Richmond, Manchester, or probably got to Petersburg, at which places ſhe has connexions or acquaintances, particularly at the two laſt mentioned places.——Any perſon who will deliver the ſaid runaway to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure her in any jail and give him information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

Edward B. Jennings.

Goochland, Nov. 14, 1799. (wtf)

TO THE CURIOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL AFRICAN

LION,

To be ſeen every day, (Sundays excepted) at Mr. Bowler's Tavern, in this city.

☞ Admittance for Ladies and Gentlemen, One Quarter of a Dollar—Children half price.

Richmond, November 4, 1799.

IT is propoſed to publiſh an anſwer to John Adams's work, entitled "*A Defence of the American Conſtitutions*," in an octavo volume, which ſhall contain between 4 and 500 pages, and which ſhall be delivered to ſubſcribers for two dollars. Thoſe who wiſh to engage copies, are invited to leave their names at the offices of the ſeveral republican preſſes.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Several Journeymen

TAILORS,

who ſhall receive the higheſt wages given in this city. Apply to

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1799.

ALBION MILLS,

RICHMOND, Nov. 1ſt, 1799.

The Subſcriber having Leaſed the MANUFACTURING MILLS

ON the JAMES RIVER CANAL, late the property of Col. HARVIE, ſolicits the favor of thoſe who have

WHEAT FOR SALE,

to call on him, who engages to give the higheſt price in Caſh.——The eaſe with which boats can get to, and the facility with which they are diſcharged at theſe mills, makes it an object with the owners of boats to have them diſcharged here.

There will be alſo a conſtant ſupply of the

Beſt Superfine & Fine FLOUR, FOR SALE,

on the moſt advantageous terms for the buyer. The greateſt attention will be paid to the manufacturing of the flour and coopering of the barrels—they ſhall be delivered in neat and good order.——Any perſon wiſhing to buy will please to apply to Meſſrs. PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSTON, or to the Public's

Moſt obedient ſervant,

William Radford.

Domestic Medicines.

FOR Nervous Diſorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakneſſes, Loſs of Appetite, Bilious Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Indigeſtion, Obſtinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiſcretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other ſympton of extreme debility, which are the conſequences of a diſſipated life—Exceſs of Pleaſure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Uſe of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diſeaſes incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam

Is recommended as a Medicine of ſpecific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and ſpeedy and permanent cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many thoulands of both ſexes have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

This Balſam is particularly adapted to weak Female Conſtitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak ſtomach, but to the whole nervous ſyſtem; corrects a vitiated appetite and digeſtion in the firſt paſſages, and aſſiſts wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets in men, & correſponding weakneſſes in women; and hence it will contribute more ſafely, ſurely and honourably towards conjugal happineſs, than any of thoſe irritating, diabolical compoſitions, which are ſo ſhamefully adminiſtered to the unwary.

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.

Thoſe, who in advanced life, feel the conſequences of youthful exceſs, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will by the uſe of this, find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholy ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

For whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earlieſt part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this Medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſure ily furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem; will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and ſerenely protract the cloſe of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this Reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Reſtorative.

Old coughs, ſoon relieved, and ſpeedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happieſt change; the chill watery fluid become rich and balſamic, and the limbs be covered with fleſh firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to ſee accounts of ſome of the remarkable caſes and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the diſorders for which it was invented; he has therefore ſelected a few of ſuch caſes as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are publiſhed and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is ſold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ANTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulſions, Epileptic, or | Hyſteric, Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are abſolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no inſtance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perſeverance) the moſt dreadful Fits ever known. One caſe of Cure is ſubjoined out of a conſiderable number, as proof of its Efficacy atteſted before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Pariſh of St. Luke's, Middleſex, do make oath, That I was grievouſly afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in ſo violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me daſhing myſelf to pieces. They would generally ſeaſon me five, ſix, and often ſeven hours; in conſequence of which my conſtitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever: till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who preſcribed his Antiſpaſmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the moſt dreadful Fits, and reſtored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and ſaith, that it is now two years ſince he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Manſion-Houſe, this twenty-ninth day of Auguſt, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Diſpenſary, Waſhington, near Courtland-ſtreet, New-York: at No.* 1, *South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia: & ſold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS, *jun. printer, Richmond, Virginia.*

July 5, 1799.

☞ *Important Object of Speculation.*

THE Subſcriber propoſes to SELL, and give immediate poſſeſſion, that pleaſant ſeat, called

POWHATAN,

Lying on James River, adjacent to the city of Richmond, containing about 3000 acres, bordering on the river three quarters of a mile, and extending outwards nearly in form of a parallelogram; it is well watered and timbered with a vaſt deal of fine pine and white oak, convenient to which on the ſame eſtate is lately erected a valuable Manufacturing and Saw Mill.

The quality of the land is generally adapted to the culture of grain, and ſome parts of it would produce good tobacco. The improvements on it are, one of the moſt commodious and beſt built Brick Houſes in the ſtate, with an excellent Ice-Houſe, and ſuch Offices, and Fruit Trees, as are uſually attached to the like premiſes. There is ſome very good Meadow Land under improvement, with two Fiſheries.

This eſtate poſſeſſes many other advantages, which cannot be enumerated in an advertiſement, but will readily occur to an obſerver, ſome of which are, the many handſome ſites for building in view of Richmond, and ſome of the moſt convenient water lots contiguous to Rocketts, for wharves and warehouſes, which, judiciouſly laid out, would meet a ready ſale at a much higher price than now held.——One fifth of the purchaſe money being paid down, an extenſive credit will be allowed for the balance, on a punctual payment of intereſt.

Alſo,—A very valuable Tobacco and Grain Plantation in Powhatan county, on Deep Creek, containing about 1500 acres, 300 of which are excellent low grounds, and a great portion of that reclaimed into arable and meadow, from which natural graſs enough might be annually cut to ſupport 50 head of cattle. It lies in a deſirable neighbourhood, about 45 miles from Richmond, with good dwelling and out-houſes, two miles from the Appamattox and twelve from the James River navigation——Upon a contract for theſe lands being concluded, 30 or 40 Negroes, with Stocks of every kind, will alſo be ſold.

WILLIAM MAYO, Jun.

October, 1799. [ſtf]

BNJAMIN DUVAL'S

Freſh Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, &c. &c. &c.

HAVE juſt come to hand, and are now ſelling at the ſign of the GOLDEN MORTAR in Richmond, at a very moderate advance——Country Phyſicians and Store-keepers will find it their intereſt to deal with him—He will warrant his Medicines to be genuine, and is always ſatisfied with a ſmall profit.

A Caution.

THE great demand for my PATENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and frequent applications for them at other ſhops, have induced ſeveral perſons to counterfeit them, whom I ſhall notice in another way,—But *James Ternan*, apothecary in this city, has for ſome time paſt been impoſing on the public a parcel of traſh under the title of Antibilious Pills with borrowed names annexed to them—He has even had the preſumption to tack the name of Monroe to a compoſition of Soap and Rheubarb, which he entitled "The Celebrated Antibilious Stomach Pills, prepared by Doctor Monroe, Phyſician to her Majeſty." This I ſome time ago noticed in the directions around each box of my Pills, and cautioned the public (as I thought it my duty to do) againſt the danger of miſtaking my pills for any others bearing the ſame title, thoſe in particular 6, 8, or 10 of which were directed to be taken at once—that number of mine might do much harm, as 2 or 3 are generally found to be ſufficient.—In conſequence of this, TERNAN applied to me and propoſed to leave off making and ſelling thoſe pills, if I would alter that part of my directions, but at the ſame time obſerved that he had a right to affix any name to his pills, ſo that he did not call them mine. I refuſed to comply with his propoſition, but find that he has diſcontinued the ſelling thoſe pills for about 12 months paſt—His unreſtrained avarice, however, can no longer allow money to go from his ſhop when antibilious pills are called for, and he is now impoſing on the public Balls of Aloes very ſlovenly made, which he has entitled "Dr. Lee's Antibilious Pills." Had he called them Ternan's inſtead of "Lee's," the public would more readily believe him, for I think they look *Ternaniſh*.

He ſays in his laſt advertiſement that "he expects from London by the convoy, a large aſſortment.——Alſo, freſh Antibilious Pills, Church's Cough Drops, &c."——I remember to have ſeen in a northern newſpaper ſome time laſt year, advertiſements by two perſons of the name of Lee, living in Connecticut, each claiming the invention of a pill which they called "ilious," from thoſe Lees I ſuſpect Ternan has borrowed the name, and Dr. Church has lived in New-York for ſeveral years, yet he is importing from Europe, Lee's Pills and Church's Cough Drops.—This is as probable a ſtory as the one he told me ſome time ago, that the celebrated Doct. Monroe had given him a recipe for making the pills which he called by his own name, and his advertiſement a few years ago, wherein he ſaid that he had made a contract for his medicines with the Eaſt India Company.

Benjamin Du-Val.

Richmond, July 18th 1799.

"Leſt men ſuſpect your tale untrue,
Keep probability in view."

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charlotte county, the 26th day of Auguſt laſt, a likely young negro man named

COLMAN,

By trade a Black-Smith, about twenty years of age, very black complected, a full and rather white eye, a tall, ſtraight, and well limbed fellow, except a rather long foot—He had on when he went away, an old black broadcloth coat, a pair of nankeen breeches & waiſtcoat, & an old tow ſhirt—Carried away with him a pair of leather breeches, dyed purple, a bedquilt of Virginia cloth & calico & lined with cotton cloth—but his clothes I expect he will change, and I do ſuppoſe he will attempt to get out of the ſtate and to paſs as a freeman——I therefore forwarn all perſons, tradeſmen, maſters of veſſels, &c. of employing him in their ſervice, as they ſhall be dealt with according to law—I will give the above reward if taken or ſecured in any jail ſo that I get him again, above 30 miles, or five dollars if under.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

October 21ſt, 1799 (ſ3w†)

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING four hundred and eighty one and a half acres, lying in King & Queen county, about five miles from the courthouſe and one mile from Matapony river. There are on the premiſes about 150 acres of cleared land under a good fence, and an Apple Orchard containing 200 bearing trees.—The wood land is uncommonly rich and well timbered.——A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that perſons inclined to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes. The terms of ſale may be known by application to the ſubſcriber.

Robert B. Gaines.

King & Queen, Oct. 26, 1799. (ſ3w)

In Council, June 25, 1799.

THE Executive of Virginia will receive Propoſals either for the importation from Europe, or for the manufacturing within this ſtate of

4000 Stand of Arms

to be delivered at Richmond in the courſe of the preſent year, each ſtand to conſiſt of a muſket, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the ſize of eighteen to the pound, a double bridled lock, upon the beſt conſtruction, neat braſs or iron mounting, ſteel ramrod, and to be well ſtocked with black walnut, and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade. Propoſals will alſo be received for ſupplying ſix hundred piſtols, holſters, ſwords, ſcabbards and belts for the equipment of cavalry.

By order of the Executive,

Atteſt, A. BLAIR, c. c.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for Sale at this Office, the following

Patent Medicines:

Hamilton's Celebrated Wrom Lozenges.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch

Osborne's Improved Eſſence of Muſtard,
For the cure of the Rheumatiſm, Gout, Palſey, &c.

Dr. Hahn's Fever Pills,
For preventing Billious or Yellow Fever.

Dr. Hahn's Moſchettoe Tincture,
For the ſting of poiſonous Inſects.

The Taſteleſs Ague and Fever Drops,
For the Cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Sept. 1.

For the Benefit of the Diſtributees of the Eſtate of the late JOHN TABB, *Eſq.*

Will be Sold,

On the FOURTEENTH of NOVEMBER next, at a place called the PLANTPATCH SPAING, on the premiſes;

All the LANDS

In the county of Louiſa, which were formerly the property of Col. Richard Anderſon, containing in the whole about two thouſand acres—except ſo much thereof as may have been heretofore legally ſold in virtue of mortgages; the whole of which, will probably not amount to four hundred acres.—Theſe lands are repreſented to be of excellent quality. They will be ſold altogether, or divided into parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

The terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale—in the mean time however, it is notified, that any well authenticated claim againſt the eſtate of the decedent, or any certificate of debt bearing intereſt, either of the State of Virginia, or of the United States, will be received in payment at their relative values.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, Sept. 25, 1799. *tds*

SMALL-POX.

The Magiſtrates of the county of Henrico, having granted Licence for the *Inoculation of the Small-Pox*,

AT the Houſes belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN TABB, Eſq deceaſed, (in the vicinity of Richmond) the ſituation of which is high and airy; we beg leave to inform all thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefit from Inoculation, that we are now ready to receive Patients.

☞ The terms will be very moderate, and made known on application to either of the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE.
J. H. FOUSHEE.

Richmond, October 28th, 1799. (tf)

Robert Pollok & Co

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

THE PRINCIPAL PART OF THEIR

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect further Supplies, which will render their aſſortment very complete.

They have on hand a few Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks of Genuine

OLD PORT and Choice BILL of EXCHANGE

Madeira Wines.

Buchanan, Dunlop and Co.
Of Petersburg, &

Dunlop, Pollok and Co.
Of Manchester,

Have alſo received the principal part of their Fall Importation.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1799. 2m

COMMITTED to the jail of Cheſterfield county, a Negro Man of a yellow complexion and buſhy head of hair, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, about 23 or 4 years old; he has a ſcar on his upper lip, one on the ſide of his noſe, and ſeveral ſmall bumps on his breaſt: he calls himſelf by the name of BILLY, ſays his maſter bought him from the Eaſtern Shore laſt Spring, and carrying him to Cumberland River, he made his eſcape: He further ſays he does not remember his maſter's firſt name, but he believes his ſurname is BARRY.—His clothing conſiſted of a blue ſailor's jacket, a ſpotted velveret under ditto, and ſtriped Virginia cloth overhalls. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY WINFREE, Jailor.

October 1ſt, 1799. (ep3m.†)

Thomas Rutherfoord and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Iriſh Linens,
Kendal Cottons and Plains
Duffil and Roſe Blankets,
Cloths and Flannels
8d and 10d Nails.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1799. (6w)

M. M. MYERS,

Has on hand at the Store lately occupied by Meſſrs. Moody & Price,

Weſt-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin in Caſes,
Coffee,
Ginger,
Liverpool Salt in Sacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Writing Paper,
Window Glaſs, crown and common, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10.

A QUANTITY OF

Hollow Glaſs Ware,

CONSISTING OF

Decanters,
Wine Glaſſes,
Pint, half pint and quarter pint Tumblers.

A few Caſks of Genuine

CABANISS'S

Chewing Tobacco,

Which with a variety of other articles in the *Dry Good & Grocery Line*,

will be diſpoſed of either by wholeſale or retail at low prices, for Cash, Country Produce or Note at a ſhort date.

Richmond, October 24th, 1799.

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

Tables of Stamp-Duties.

ALSO—*TABLES*

For receiving and paying Gold, according to act of Congreſs, calculated for the uſe of the Bank of the United States.

Bartlett Still

Has received by the late arrivals, and is now opening,

A Complete Aſſortment of

FALL AND FANCY

GOODS

Of the neweſt Faſhions,

CONSISTING of Kendal Cottons
White and coloured Plains
Roſe and ſtriped Blankets, Flannels
Cloths, Kerſeymeres and Baize
Striped, plain and twill'd coatings
Swandown and Marſeilles waiſtcoatings
Manchester Stuffs and dimities
Cotton, ſilk and yarn hoſiery
Calicoes and Chintzes
Indian taffities and luſtrings
Sattins, perſians and peelings
Silk and kid gloves
Camel hair ſhawls and cardinals
Nelſon's flag handkerchiefs and plumes
Laces, edgings and ſilk zones
Linnens and cambrick
Ruſſia drilling and theeting
Ticklenburg and Britiſh oznaburgs
Bed tick, Dowlas and ſilleſias

A general aſſortment of

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Amongſt which are

Pearl and Metal BUTTONS, Whips, Canes, Bruſhes, &c.

CROCKERY
and
WINDOW GLASS.

The above well choſen ASSORTMENT will be offered for ſale, very low,

For Caſh, Country Produce, or on the uſual Credit.

☞ IMPERIAL TEA,

Warranted GOOD *and* CHEAP.

Richmond, October 14, 1799.

PROPERTY AT BATH

FOR SALE—*viz.*

A HOUSE and LOT and five acres of LAND:

The houſe and buildings are almoſt new—the houſe has five rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond, including an incloſed Piazza of Venetian blinds: On the lot are alſo a very good Coach Houſe for two carriages, Stabling for four horſes, Smoke Houſe, &c. together with a very well laid-out and productive Garden and Shrubbery, comprized in a cloſe board fence, was new built in 1796 and 1797.

ALSO,

20,000 Acres of LAND in Harriſon county, on the waters of the Elk and Little Kanawha Rivers, ſurveyed in 1784.

2,500 Acres of LAND, likewiſe in Harriſon county, on Hughes's River, ſurveyed in 1784.

1,200 Acres of LAND, in Kentucky, on Second Creek, above the mouth of the Buck Fork, within 10 miles of Bairdſtown, Jefferſon county, ſurveyed 9th June, 1784.

For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to JOSEPH GALLEGO.

June 24, 1799. (EP TF)

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

The Proſpect before Us;

OR,

An Impartial Examination of the Principal Features of the Federal Government; including an explanation of the inſtant neceſſity for a New Cenſus.

But, Sir, it has an awful ſquinting; it ſquints at MONARCHY!

P. HENRY.

Subſcriptions for this publication, price one dollar, are received by the Author, at the office of the Examiner; by S. Pleaſants, jun. at the office of the Virginia Argus; by J. Lyon, at the office of the National Magazine, in Richmond; and by all others intruſted with propoſals.

Maps of Kentucky

AND THE

North Weſtern Territory;

—*ALSO*—

PLANS OF PHILADELPHIA *AND* BOSTON,

For Sale by the Printer hereof.

Oct. 15

SHERIFF's BLANKS

May be had at this Printing-Office.